

The Global Newspaper
Printed simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
Hague, Marseille, Miami.

32,159 29/86

Some Blacks Shun Schools and Jobs in South Africa Protest

Johannesburg — In an in-
crease of protest, thousands of
black students and teachers
staged protests Monday
in South Africa's month-old
emergency, but large numbers
of others ignored a national
action.



Thousands of students boycotted the opening of the country's 7,000 segregated black schools to protest the imposition of strict new security measures under the state of emergency. Large numbers of other blacks stayed away from work in the Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth areas, while some who did not strike held brief work stoppages.

But the labor protest appeared to have been undermined by the government's tough emergency restrictions on meetings, its detention of more than 250 union officials and its decision to release Elziah Bhang, president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the country's largest black labor federation.

The Labor Monitoring Group, an independent academic research unit, explained the mixed result of the protest by saying, "The state of emergency and the legal situation, the curfew on the media, the detaining of trade union leaders and the fact that hundreds more are in hiding — have combined to severely disrupt unions' ability to communicate with their members."

The congress had called for a "day of action" to register anger over the arrest of Mr. Bhang and other labor leaders. But it did not specify to its member unions what kind of action they should undertake, and many chose symbolic protests rather than strikes.

Affiliates of the labor confederation in the western Cape, where conservative Minister Japie van der Merwe has been elected head of the province, decided not to take part.

Mr. Bhang was released Friday, according to Marcel Golding, spokesman for the National Union of Miscellaneous Workers, but he is also a vice president of the mine union, which placed under police restrictions barring him from engaging in political activities or talking to the press, union sources said.

Less than 6,000 of the union's estimated 100,000 paid members engaged in strikes Monday, Mr. Golding said, compared to at least 20,000 who had staged walkouts during the past 10 days to protest Mr. Bhang's detention.

"Word of Bhang's release spread like wildfire," Mr. Golding said. "A lot of workers felt last week's strikes had achieved their purpose. The labor protest was most effective in the industrial cities of East London and Port Elizabeth. Thousands of Port Elizabeth blacks who reported for work later stopped working and streamed home this morning after learning about the protest. The monitoring group said the walkout was at least 50 percent effective there."

The strike was also supported in some of the black townships around Johannesburg, including Alexandra and the East Rand townships, where buses and taxis did not operate and most workers stayed at home. But in Soweto, the country's largest black urban center, as well as in Cape Town and Durban, almost everyone reported to work as usual.

The education boycott, called by the student groups to protest measures giving education officials the power to hire or expel from school, was also limited.

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HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1986

ESTABLISHED 1887



A victim was carried away from the scene of a bomb attack on a bus carrying Civil Guardsmen in Madrid on Monday. Nine trainee members of the police corps were killed while 40 injured, some of them bystanders, were hospitalized.

Bomb Blast Kills 9 Madrid Police; ETA Suspected

By Tom Burns
Washington Post Staff Writer

MADRID — Suspected Basque separatists detonated a car bomb in Madrid on Monday, killing nine police officers and injuring dozens more, among them several civilian bystanders.

Officials said that they viewed the attack as a show of strength by the guerrilla group on the eve of a busy period in parliament following general elections in Spain last month.

They also suggested that the blast could have been a retaliatory action for the deportation by France of an alleged ETA leader to the West African nation of Gabon. ETA is the Basque acronym for Euzko Ta Askatasuna, or Basque Homeland and Freedom.

The target was a bus transporting young members of the Civil Guard, a police force for their training program. The nine dead were in their late teens and early 20s. Eight died immediately and the ninth died after surgery Monday evening.

Police estimated that their bus was hit by 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of explosive mixed with nails, bolts and bicycle chains. The bomb was placed in a parked van and detonated as the police bus passed.

Forty of the injured were kept in hospitals. The devastation was total where the bus was detonated. The injured and dead were flung over a wide area, cars and houses in the vicinity were badly damaged.

Although ETA did not immediately claim responsibility, police had no doubts that the Basque guerrillas were responsible. The bomb blast was similar to one carried out by ETA in Madrid in April that killed five policemen.

Last September, ETA used a car bomb for the first time in Madrid, and the blast injured 20 men in a bus.

Monday's attack came at the start of a busy political week, including the first meeting of the new parliament elected in national elections last month.

It also came after a key development in the long battle to contain ETA attacks. Over the weekend French authorities put Domingo Irujo, 42, a man reputed to be ETA's leader, on a plane for G-16.

Mr. Irujo had held several status in southwest France since 1968 despite a ban in a Lisbon apartment complex for his extradition. He was arrested shortly after the April bomb blast in Madrid.

He had been detained for violating residency requirements. He had refused to comply with an earlier court order to leave France and Spain.

The decision to expel Mr. Irujo was a surprise. France's commitment to rid itself of ETA suspects who have sought haven across the Spanish border.

At the time of the arrest, Mr. Irujo was 42 and a half, 36 alleged ETA members living in the French Basque country had been deported to distant locations such as Ecuador and Panama in Latin America and Togo and Cape Verde in Africa.

See BOMBING, Page 2

Soviet Woos U.S. Allies in Europe on Arms Control

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — Nearly three years after the Kremlin's political defeat in a dispute over the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe, Moscow is attempting to enlist the United States' European allies in a diplomatic campaign for new arms control agreements.

Moscow's opening toward Western Europe has occurred gradually over several months, with a series of policy initiatives by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, including a visit to Paris last October.

The campaign attracted a particularly favorable response last week when Mr. Gorbachev was host to President François Mitterrand of France, and unashamedly plagiarized the French leader's favorite themes.

At a Kremlin banquet, Mr. Gorbachev spoke in glowing terms of a new, more positive role for European countries in world affairs. He invoked General de Gaulle's vision of a Europe stretching "from the Atlantic to the Urals."

He even managed to appropriate traditional French concerns for human rights by insisting that the Soviet Union was ready for "international cooperation on humanitarian problems," adding for emphasis, "These are not just mere words."

Feted and flattered as the leader of a major power, Mr. Mitterrand later reminded wryly to associates that he had been "overlaid" by his Soviet host in his enthusiasm for Europe. He left Moscow praising Mr. Gorbachev as "a man of his time" with whom the West could do business.

The wording of President Mitterrand, who has at times taken a tough line toward Moscow, promised evidence of Mr. Gorbachev's flexibility as he pursues the larger goal of winning political and economic advantages for the Soviet Union.

This line demonstrates that the Kremlin's diplomatic arsenal has developed well beyond the kind of crude bullying employed during the 1983 "Euro-missile crisis," when the Soviet Union targeted Western Europe with a large force of SS-20 intermediate-range missiles.

Whether the Kremlin's new "charm offensive," as some European officials have dubbed it, will succeed where the old scare tactics failed is another matter. An anxious visitor to Moscow is struck by the readiness of Soviet foreign policy analysts to concede that the Kremlin's policy of containing Western resolve in 1983.

The three old leaders who presided over the Soviet Union's collapse are now being blamed for having underestimated the strength of Western resolve to rid the world of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is now being blamed for having underestimated the strength of Western resolve to rid the world of nuclear weapons.

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Mitterrand May Refuse To Sign Chirac Measure

Washington Post Staff Writer

PARIS — President François Mitterrand used the July 14 celebration of the French revolution to serve notice that he is ready for a test of political strength with the conservative government headed by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Shocked by favorable opinion polls, international exposure and trips to the United States and Soviet Union, the Socialist president indicated he would refuse to sign a government decree on the declassification of 65 French companies.

The decree is to be presented to him for ratification at a cabinet meeting Wednesday.

The statement by Mr. Mitterrand raised the prospect of an upset in the power-sharing arrangement known as cohabitation, that resulted from the rightist parliamentary election victory on March 16.

While the president has issued general warnings in the past few months about government policy, his statement Monday was the first time that he has objected to a specific decree that is due to receive his signature.

In a television interview after reviewing an armed forces parade, Mr. Mitterrand said he was responsible for protecting France's heritage and national independence. He said that he could not allow national assets to fall into "foreign hands."

A refusal by Mr. Mitterrand to sign the decree on the sale of state-owned assets would force the Chirac government to hold a parliamentary debate on the measure. This, in turn, could cause political difficulties for Mr. Chirac in view of the government's slim three-seat majority in the National Assembly.

Successive French governments have used the decree procedure as a way of pushing controversial legislation through the National Assembly. The measure would allow a minimum of delay. But the decree must be countersigned by the president before they can be enacted into law.

An opinion poll this week in the magazine Paris Match reported that 62 percent of French voters agreed that Mr. Mitterrand should refuse to sign specific decrees if he is objected to government policy. The same poll showed a 45-percent to 55-percent margin in favor of the president expressing his reservations.

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BASTILLE FETE — Parisians donned costumes to ring in July 14, the French national holiday, with music and dancing on the site of the prison that was attacked in 1789.

Israeli Bar State Inquiry In Scandal

Jerusalem

JERUSALEM — The Israeli cabinet rejected Monday an appeal for an inquiry by a state commission into a security service scandal over the killing of two Arabs, a government spokesman said.

Attorney General Yosef Harish will press ahead with a police investigation.

The divided cabinet voted against Mr. Harish's proposal for a commission to investigate the killing of two Palestinians captured in a 1984 bus hijacking and a cover-up of the killings.

Mr. Harish said the cabinet's decision left him no choice but to inform the Supreme Court that he would pursue a police investigation.

Ministers from Prime Minister Shimon Peres's Labor party voiced support for an inquiry, while Foreign Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, a rightist Likud bloc strongly opposed one, political sources said.

Mr. Shimon Peres, who was in charge at the time of the incident and was answerable for activities of the internal security service, Shin Bet, Avraham Shalom, who was chief of Shin Bet until he resigned to obtain immunity, has indirectly confessed to ordering the killings and a cover-up.

A new inquiry could examine Mr. Shalom's assertion in court.

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Loewy Dies; 'Streamliner Of Design'

The Associated Press
MONTE CARLO — Raymond Loewy, 92, the most prominent American industrial designer, died Monday.

Mr. Loewy's wife, Viola, said he died in Monaco of natural causes. He had been in failing health for several months.

Changed U.S. Look
By Alvin Krebs
New York Times Staff Writer

Mr. Loewy, known for streamlining, more than half a century ago founded the industrial design movement that changed the look of American life.

By the 1950s he and his associates had designed almost every appearance of thousands of everyday objects.

See LOEWY, Page 3

Disorder, the Mother of Invention

Physicist Turns Atomic Quirks Into Energy Devices

By Boyce Renberger
Washington Post Staff Writer

TROY, Michigan — Imagine a computer as thin as a sheet of paper and no larger than a fly, but with all the power of a miniized supercomputer.

Imagine a device the size of a box that converts the heat of a campfire into enough electricity to run a television set.

Imagine a roll-up solar panel that can be unfurled on the fly and to recharge a dead car battery in half an hour while you are in the cigarette lighter.

Imagine such things and creating them has been the full-time occupation for more than 30 years of Stanford R. Ovshinsky, inventor from Detroit who is almost single-handedly creating a new kind of solid state physics.

All of these devices and dozens of others are either in commercial production or in development — either short-range or long-range — at Mr. Ovshinsky's company, Energy Conversion Systems Inc., known as ECD, which is based in this Detroit suburb.

His discoveries of certain properties in the behavior of atoms, once confined to a few physicists, have led to the creation of what are known as amorphous materials. Mr. Ovshinsky believes these substances produce the effects that make devices work.

Amorphous materials, in essence, are manufactured solids whose atoms are linked not in the regular latticework patterns of crystalline solids, the basis of most of today's electronic technology, but in irregular, disordered arrays.

To create these materials, Mr. Ovshinsky and the scientists working under him have learned

how to select and alloy different elements into a single amorphous solid, usually in the form of a thin film, or layers of different alloys.

"All the properties we find in the atoms, if you know how to find them," said Mr. Ovshinsky, "can be used by many scientists, have led to the creation of what are known as amorphous materials. Mr. Ovshinsky believes these substances produce the effects that make devices work."

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KREMLIN: Soviet Woos Europe

(Continued from Page 1)
nied Mr. Mitterrand to Moscow described Mr. Gorbachev's new-found enthusiasm for Europe as "largely tactical," a way of influencing the more important Soviet-U.S. relationship.

"We have no illusions about the Kremlin's use of its European card," he said. "Gorbachev is both more flexible and more dangerous than his predecessors. That does not necessarily imply any change in basic Soviet positions."

According to this view, which is largely shared by Western diplomats in Moscow, the Kremlin does not regard good relations with

Western Europe as an alternative to good relations with the United States. At best, ties with Western Europe provide Moscow with a fallback position should its overtures to Washington fail.

Mr. Gorbachev may be hoping that Western European leaders will bring pressure to bear on Washington to negotiate seriously.

Comparing the superpower relationship to a chess game, a Soviet commentator said: "We know we are facing an opponent whose position is stronger than ours, but we also know we have to continue the game. We are trying to use our pieces in the most intelligent way."

One element in Moscow's new game plan is an attempt to portray Soviet foreign policy as dynamic and pragmatic, as at a time when U.S. policy has turned rigid.

Soviet strategists evidently hope that Mr. Gorbachev's image as a vigorous leader, coupled with President Ronald Reagan's rejection of a string of Soviet "rediffers" will encourage West Europeans to view the two powers in a different light.

To underline this point, a Soviet commentator, speaking privately, depicted Mr. Reagan as a policy of "strategic ambiguity," the slinging and ideologically rigid predecessor of Mr. Gorbachev. He made it clear that the comparison was intended as an insult.

An illustration of Mr. Gorbachev's tactical flexibility, some European diplomats say, was provided by his handling of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor catastrophe this year. By presenting as a lesson in nuclear dangers, he breathed new life into the anti-nuclear movement in West Europe.

"He turned what should have been a major political setback to his own advantage," said a French official. "You need a certain aplomb to do that."

The prime minister, who was seated behind Mr. Mitterrand for the armed forces parade Monday, appeared to be taken by surprise by the day's developments. He said he would have no immediate comment.

Appearing in a relaxed mood during the interview in the gardens of the presidential palace, Mr. Mitterrand said he was not seeking to "block everything." He said that the government was still free to use normal parliamentary procedures to implement its program.

"If a law is voted that I don't like, I would regret it, but it would still be the law," he said.

Mr. Chirac's economic minister, Edouard Balladur, said that all of Mr. Mitterrand's concerns had been taken into account in the decree, which would be presented to him Wednesday. The Associated Press reported from Paris. He denied that privatization meant selling out to private interests and said that measures had been taken to prevent takeovers by foreign interests.

Meanwhile, the No. 3 leader in



Sir Geoffrey Howe, left, Britain's foreign secretary, welcomed Monday the Soviet foreign minister, Edward A. Shevardnadze, to his residence near Sevastopol, southeast of London.

Thatcher Accepts Invitation to Visit Soviet

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher accepted a Soviet invitation to Moscow at a date to be discussed, British officials said.

The invitation was issued by Foreign Minister Edward A. Shevardnadze during talks in London that lasted more than two hours.

Mr. Shevardnadze also headed over a note from the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, on arms control.

The officials said that no details of the note's contents were available, but Mrs. Thatcher would reply in due course.

During the meeting the prospect of a second summit meeting

between Prime Minister Ronald Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev was also reportedly discussed.

"After this meeting," one British aide said, "you could say Anglo-Soviet relations are fully operational after recent problems."

After his talks with Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "It was a good meeting. It was quite a conversation."

Diplomats said that Mrs. Thatcher's acceptance of a trip to Moscow at a time when she was beginning to look toward her third general election as Conservative party leader indicated the importance she attached to East-West relations.

Since becoming prime minister,

she has visited Moscow twice, for the funerals of Konstantin U. Chernenko and Yuri V. Andropov. During her talks with Mr. Shevardnadze, officials said, the two covered arms negotiations, the war in Afghanistan and the Chernobyl nuclear accident in April.

Amid signs of progress on a number of arms issues, Britain outlined to the Soviet foreign minister a compromise proposal on the issue of verification of chemical weapons production and stockpiling.

British officials said Mr. Shevardnadze's reaction had been favorable, but he wanted to study it in depth.

Mr. Shevardnadze also listened to Mrs. Thatcher raised human rights issues.

BOYCOTT: Pupils Shun Class

(Continued from Page 1)

school any student without the right of appeal, appeared more effective.

While officials claimed that over 80 percent of black students attended the opening day of the new term, they conceded that only 30 to 50 percent reported in Cape province.

Many high schools in Soweto, Soweto and the East Rand reported virtually empty this morning, with some students trickling in as the day wore on.

The schools have been a prime battleground between students demanding the abolition of the apartheid system of white domination and security forces seeking to enforce order. Many local school systems have been under boycott since 1984, when the civil unrest began that has claimed more than 2,000 lives, most of them black, and many schools have been damaged or destroyed during the violence.

The state Bureau for Information, the only agency authorized under the emergency to release news on police activities and unrest, reported five more black deaths. In the past week, a 16-year-old man was injured after a Friday in an explosion at a house in Kwa-Ndebele.

Prime Minister, Mulrooney Diffey of Canada and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain were at Johannesburg Sunday after the cabinet leader failed to persuade her to agree to join the other Commonwealth nations in imposing economic sanctions against South Africa. The Washington Post reported from Montreal.

In forceful comments after the British leader had left after a week-end visit to Cape Town, Mr. Mulrooney said the South African government was an "evil regime" and said his talks with Mrs. Thatcher about South Africa were "very frank."

He said Canada was prepared to impose sanctions alone if necessary.

Mrs. Thatcher has consistently refused to endorse the aid of the British government to the apartheid regime, but her position had not changed.

(A source in the Reagan administration said Monday that the administration was considering a black North Carolina businessman, Robert H. Johnson, for nomination as the U.S. ambassador to South Africa to replace Herman Wilentz. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Mr. Brown served as a special assistant to Richard M. Nixon when he was president. He was a friend of Mr. Andrew Young and Atlanta and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who was a candidate for the presidential nomination of the Democratic Party in 1984.)

WORLD BRIEFS

Dozens Reported Killed in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Dozens of people, most of them members of the Tamil minority, were reported killed Monday in renewed fighting in Sri Lanka.

The National Security Ministry said that six soldiers and 15 Tamil separatists were killed in fighting Sunday near the northwestern coastal town of Mannar. The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, an insurgent group, challenged the official count and said that 30 Tamil civilians and seven troops were killed. It claimed seven of its fighters were wounded but that none died.

The latest violence occurred as moderate Tamil leaders opened peace talks Sunday with President J. Jayewardene in Colombo. The two sides are discussing a government proposal offering to grant limited regional autonomy to Tamil.

NASA Chief Confronts With Reagan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The administrator of NASA, James C. Fletcher, reported to President Ronald Reagan on Monday on the U.S. space program, and administration officials said the space agency expected the next shuttle flight to be delayed until early 1988.

Mr. Fletcher, responding to an order from the president last month, met with Mr. Reagan at the White House to discuss the implementation of recommendations made by the commission that investigated the Challenger explosion of Jan. 28.

It was not known if Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Reagan also discussed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's request for a new shuttle to replace Challenger. Mr. Reagan's decision on that has been delayed more than two months, officials said, to allow time to meet the cost of the new ship. The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the decision was at least two weeks away.



President Hussain Mohammed Ershad of Bangladesh, left, being greeted by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and his wife, Sonia, as General Ershad arrived in New Delhi.

Ershad Announces October Election

DHAKA, Bangladesh (AP) — President Hussain Mohammed Ershad of Bangladesh announced Monday that a presidential election will be held in early October.

General Ershad told the official Bangladesh Sanghat Sanghat news agency prior to his departure for New Delhi on a three-day state visit that the election commission had been informed of the government decision.

A total of 118 members of Parliament, 114 from the opposition and four from the government, are boycotting the current session of Parliament, saying they will not join while martial law is in place. General Ershad, who seized power in March 1982, had promised earlier to withdraw martial law soon after the May 7 parliamentary election, but later said it could be done only after the presidential election.

Iran Reports a Victory in Gulf War

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran said 150 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded when Iranian troops carried out an amphibious assault on the southern island in Iraq's Majnoon islands Monday.

The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the Iranians also destroyed five Iraqi boats, four tanks, five ammunition depots and several vehicles in the operation.

There was no immediate confirmation of the report. The agency claimed Sunday that an additional 120 Iraqis were killed in a "successful attack" on Iraqi positions Sunday night on the southern Majnoon islands.

For the Record

The prime minister of the Netherlands, Ruud Lubbers, began a second four-year term Monday when his new center-right cabinet took office in the Binnenhof in The Hague.

Some 200 people were reported killed in death Monday in Firozabad in Gujarat as hundreds of Indian paramilitary troops stormed the town. The government's All-India Radio reported the police fired several volleys in Ahmedabad to halt rioting and surrounding three states.

ALLOY: Inventions From the Atom

(Continued from Page 1)
In Review Letters, the most prestigious U.S. physics journal, many scientists said, "it is unusable, it is unworkable, and it doesn't work."

Now, Dr. Adler said, former critics are claiming, "I invented it first."

The most eloquent testimony to the importance of Ovchinnikov's work, Dr. Adler said, "is the fact that his paper has become one of the five most cited publications in the history of Physical Review Letters."

Mr. Ovchinnikov's success at supplying materials capable of these and other effects has largely borne out his early claims that low-cost alloys could do almost all the things that high-cost crystalline materials can do and many more that crystalline forms cannot do.

The silicon crystals that make possible conventional transistors and computer chips and solar cells have

their silicon atoms spaced at regular intervals, each linked to its neighbors by a pattern of atomic bonds that is the same for every atom.

The atoms in a crystal may be strayed as if they were the corners of millions of tiny cubes stacked together, or millions of tiny pyramids or other regular shapes depending on the type of atom. All of the five most cited publications in the history of Physical Review Letters.

Mr. Ovchinnikov's alloy, by contrast, has no regular spacing of atoms. It is a jumble, each atom's bonds pointing in different directions for different alloys. Before linking up with neighboring atoms. By planning the jumble so that atoms of various elements take up predictable three-dimensional relationships within the solid, various special effects can be achieved.

A given element can be made either crystalline or amorphous, but the conditions required to produce one or the other differ greatly. Making amorphous materials is inherently much easier and cheaper.

Mr. Ovchinnikov has pioneered manufacturing methods that produce solar cells and the substrates for integrated circuits and other products in large sheets, all made from amorphous silicon alloys. It can be easily as glassmakers produce windows.

Some alloys make electronic components when heated, others when light is shined on them. Some alloys are electrical insulators that become conductors when an electric field is applied. Some function as transistors, others as the kind of switches that constitute a computer's memory to retain data.

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BOMB: Spanish Policemen Killed

(Continued from Page 1)
offered the army officer's 30-year-old son as a member of the United Democratic Party, a small far-left group.

Shortly before the Lisbon blast, two bombs damaged the home of a leading-leftist aristocrat and his wife, damaging a 19th-century chapel belonging to a brother of fighting in the heart of Portugal's disputed land reform zone.

Two other bombs exploded in a parking lot in the industrial city of Setúbal, 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of Lisbon, destroying two cars and damaging nearby buildings.

Group calling itself the Armed Revolutionary Organization later

claimed it planned the bombs in "a violent struggle against authority on behalf of the exploited and oppressed."

Analysts suspect the new group is a radical breakaway faction, an established urban guerrilla group, or the Forces of April 25, or FP-25.

Belgian Pilot Dies in Crash

BRUSSELS — A pilot flying a Cessna 441 (40 kilometers) when his French-made Magister training jet crashed at Oostende, nine miles (15 kilometers) west of Brussels, on

air force reported.

CHILDREN: In Zimbabwe, the Silos Are Full, but the Dying Goes On

(Continued from Page 1)

Flood, in a report last year on "The State of the World's Children," noted that illnesses are more frequent because environmental conditions such as unclean water, poor sanitation and overcrowded housing help spread infection. Children's resistance also is lower because they are either undernourished or have not recovered from previous bouts of illness.

The lethal combination, UNICEF said, means that an illness such as a cold or diarrhea, which is only a temporary setback for a well-fed child, "is often the first step toward an early death" for a malnourished one.

Child death rates in England and Wales started to fall long before medical breakthroughs such as immunization and antibiotics were made. The real change began with better nutrition, followed by environmental improvements such as cleaner water supplies, sewage disposal and better housing and working conditions.

UNICEF contends that a low-cost approach emphasizing immunization, prolonged breast-feeding, growth monitoring and oral rehy-

dration therapy for children suffering from diarrhea could reduce child deaths by at least half.

But some believe the experts' approach is worthwhile, the real cause of malnutrition is poverty, and the cure — clean water systems, better housing and food — cost too much for the poor.

Dr. Murray said care has improved greatly here and there are many programs dealing specifically with children. He said David Sanders, a pediatrician and lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe medical school, "but you can only go so far with medicine. The real burden on children can't change substantially until socioeconomic conditions do."

The boom economy of white Rhodesia, which was replaced by black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, was built on a foundation of abundant land and cheap labor. About 6,000 white farmers owned nearly half of the country's arable land. The land was divided among a million peasant farmers.

Because the land was scarce and uncultivated, most peasants could barely exist a subsistence living from their soil. Instead, many became part of a vast human reservoir willing to work long hours on the white man's farms and in his mines.

The large estates resembled small feudal kingdoms where the farmer's word was law. He provided food and housing to his workers and the large families that lived

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THE babies are nice and fat for six months. Then the charts begin to fall off. — A 1984 survey by UNICEF

It is cold and indigestible for young children, and their stomachs are too small to eat the large quantity necessary to provide the minimum necessary protein.

Others contend that despite the good-faith efforts of some farmers and the government, conditions on some farms are worsening. The official minimum wage for farm workers is only \$50 per month, well below the government poverty line but still too high for many employers.

"My impression is that there hasn't been any significant change in living conditions," said Rene Levesque, a community development researcher at the University of Zimbabwe. "Even worse, you get the impression that the momentum gained at independence is now close to gone."

Health officials say they are doing what they can to increase the amount of food eaten by rural people. But statistics cited by UNICEF indicate that 44 percent of the population lives on less than \$100 a year in improved conditions.

"Farmers obviously are very individualistic people," said John Laurie, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, who has been significant improvements and major strides on many farms, in Uganda.

There have also been others that lag behind. We understand that these must be upgraded, but we don't want to see the viability of the entire farming sector."

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"Farmers obviously are very individualistic people," said John

Under Senate Bill, Newspaper Assets Could Be Seized if Spy Law Violated

By George Lardner Jr. and Howard Kurtz Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate adopted a bill that apparently requires the government to seize assets of newspapers and news organizations whose editors or reporters are found to have violated the espionage laws recently invoked by the Justice Department against the Walker family and other espionage cases.

Critics say the measure would apply to any section of the espionage statute and not just to the section prohibiting the delivery of defense secrets to a foreign government. Senator Stevens introduced his bill last September amid the furor over the activities of the Walker family and other espionage cases. In recent months, however, Mr. Casey has issued warnings concerning news stories and broadcast dealing with communications intelligence activities.

As part of those warnings, the CIA chief has threatened news organizations with prosecution under Section 793, the statute enacted by Congress in 1950 to protect code-breaking operations. The statute, which has never been used against news organizations, prohibits "knowingly or recklessly disclosing or publishing classified information" "concerning the communications intelligence activities of the United States or any foreign government."



Ted Stevens

Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California and chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on constitutional rights, said that if the provision were enacted, news organizations would be able to "publish stories on intelligence matters only at the risk of their businesses. Obviously it will have a chilling effect."

For Congress, Time Is Short, Issues Difficult

By Steven V. Roberts New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress returned from recess Monday to confront politically difficult choices over budget priorities. The lawmakers, as they begin what is supposed to be a five-week summer session, also face a wide range of other issues, including the confirmation of two Supreme Court nominations, the continuing battle over aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and a sweeping overhaul of the U.S. tax code.

A sampling of congressmen as they toured their districts over the last two weeks showed that many have found concern that the tax measure's benefits focus on middle-class taxpayers. Many report, for instance, that constituents want

As a result of the Supreme Court decision on the budget law, Congress has about two months to raise \$11.7 billion in cuts for the current fiscal year that went into effect last winter but are now legally questionable.

bigger bite out of military spending than the president wants and would also like to raise taxes to help reduce the deficit. But President Ronald Reagan remains adamantly opposed to tax increases.

Many lawmakers report a rising demand from their constituents back home that Congress get tougher with foreign trading partners to ease competition.

preservation of tax breaks granted to holders of Individual Retirement Accounts. "Probably the most frequent question I get is, are you going to eliminate my IRA?" said Representative Richard J. Durbin, a Democrat of Illinois.

Many lawmakers also report a rising concern about American trade policies and a rising demand that Congress get together with foreign trading partners to ease competition.

Mr. Durbin found that public support for the president's military buildup has waned. "Everyone remembers the expensive toilet seats and coffee makers and hammers," Representative Charles E. Bennett, Democrat of Florida and member of the Armed Services Committee, said he found little support for the president's proposed Strategic Defense Initiative.

LEWY: Designer Is Dead at 92

Continued from Page 1

from woodturns to vases to airplanes. One of Raymond Loewy's sons, Mr. Loewy, who was born in 1897, was recognized as the preeminent industrial designer of his time. His company, in the early 1930s, became the first industrial design firm in the U.S. It ceased operation in 1964, but his influence was felt in the 1970s and the 1980s. Loewy's artistic credo was: design keeps the user happy, and the user is the customer. He designed objects tended to be simple, unadorned, and functional. In 1929, when objects tended to be ornate, Loewy's design was a breath of fresh air. He was later credited with a new profession of design: the industrial designer. Raymond started industrial design in the 1920s, when every aspect of modern life was being redesigned. Raymond started industrial design in the 1920s, when every aspect of modern life was being redesigned. Raymond started industrial design in the 1920s, when every aspect of modern life was being redesigned.



Raymond Loewy

U.S. Racists Hold a Congress of Hate Group Calls for a White, Male-Dominated Homeland

By Iver Peterson New York Times Service

HAYDEN LAKE, Idaho — A gathering of Nazi sympathizers, white separatists, anti-Semites and Ku Klux Klan members convened the Aryan Nations World Congress here last weekend. They called for a white, male-dominated homeland in the Northwest. It was the first gathering of racists from the United States and Canada since the conviction in December of 10 members of the group called the Order, whose leader died in a 1984 fire that began in a gun battle with the police. Similar isolated flare-ups of violence, including the murder of a Jewish family in Seattle in December, for which a Nazi sympathizer received a death sentence, have renewed national attention on the movement whose members believe that the United States should be a white supremacist position. The meeting involved two days of speeches, Nazi-style salutes and a cross-burning. Young men in camouflage uniforms, wearing mesh masks, walked around the perimeter of the 20-acre (eight-hectare) property of the Reverend Richard Gint Bear, one of the leaders of the Aryan Nations movement. They were armed with AR-15 automatic rifles. Mr. Butler, whose Church of Je-

sus Christ Christian is the religious arm of the Aryan Nations movement, made it clear in an interview that nothing would satisfy his members but a radical change from what he described as the present trend toward tolerance and pluralism in the United States. "We're basically working toward a return to the kind of country our forefathers wanted when they came over on the Mayflower," he said. "You know yourself that today a white male is considered a third-class citizen by the de facto government. Therefore, as the possibility of those who founded this country, it is our duty to reclaim our heritage."

Exact membership in the groups under the Aryan Nations umbrella has been put by the police at several thousand, with many more sympathizers. But the small gathering of racists this weekend was vastly outnumbered by a Human Rights Day counter-gathering at Coeur d'Alene, a resort town 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Hayden Lake. The governors of the five states that the racists have designated as their chosen homeland — Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming — all sent messages condemning the separatists. Larry Bradford, Undersecretary for Kootenai County, who has become a specialist in the local racist organizations, said the Aryan Na-

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friendliness is legendary, even amongst the most hardened of travellers. Not for nothing has Thailand become famous as The Land of Smiles. Every travel writer has said it, one way or another. The natural joie de vivre of the Thai people is irrepressible and infectious. And it makes not one

iota of difference what you paid for your ticket. From economy to first-class, the same spirit of courtesy, helpfulness and respect holds sway. Which is why our passengers say goodbye to us with a smile. And it won't be put on.



the West

OPINION

سكنا من لاس

Republicans Are Still Banking on Reagan

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In their campaign to retain control of the U.S. House in November, the Republicans are banking on President Reagan's popularity. His strong support for tax reform is another indication of his influence when he focuses his powers of patronage and television on the critical areas of public debate.

These Senate races are usually decided by local issues and personalities. For example, the farm states are now in serious economic difficulty, and this, plus ideological differences in North Carolina and indifferent candidates in Florida, Alabama and Idaho, are giving the Republicans some anxiety.

But this year Mr. Reagan could make a big difference. Not since the days of Franklin Roosevelt has a president been so popular with the voters in the middle of a second term, and Mr. Reagan's last-chance appeal could be decisive.

There is little chance that the Democrats will be able to win the House in November. Mr. Reagan will not be able to choose his party's presidential nominee, who will have to run on the Reagan record and not on the Reagan personality.

What Mr. Reagan has been able to do is to make both parties, in their search for a standard-bearer in 1988, consider the qualities that have made him so popular. He may not have created a policy revolution, but he has created a tactical political revolution.

He has demonstrated what can be done by an attractive personality who has mastered the art of television, and both parties are now looking around for somebody who can copy his techniques if not his policies. This is one reason why, perhaps with the president's private support, his friend Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada is being put forward as the new engaging challenger to Vice President George Bush. Representative Jack Kemp and the Republican Senate majority leader, Bob Dole.

There is a growing feeling in Washington that neither of the two major-party front-runners in the polls at the present time, Mr. Bush and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, will be nominated, and that Mr. Dole and Governor Mario Cuomo of New York will probably come forward as formidable candidates in late 1987 and in 1988.

In Mr. Dole's case, much will depend on the outcome of the Senate elections this November. For if the Republicans retain control of the Senate he will have the prominent platform as majority leader, which he has used so effectively in the last couple of years.

Meanwhile the president will be concentrating on the key Senate races. It is for this reason that he has made clear that he would prefer to put off discussion of arms control with Mikhail Gorbachev until after the elections.

This will be one other argument he will be making in behalf of the Republican senators, namely, that it would weaken his efforts for arms control at the summit if his party lost control of the Senate in November.

The Democrats, of course, think this is a weak argument, considering Mr. Reagan's unimpeachable record on arms control in the last six years. But the people may just side with the president in the end, as they have done in so many other major controversies since 1980.

The New York Times

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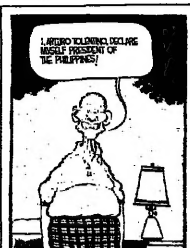
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The New York Times



Play It Again Uncle Sam

By David Cole

NEW YORK — The billion- and trillion-dollar figures tossed about in America's defense budget debate tend to numb those of us who worry about avoiding the 57 charge on checking account overdrafts. But now and then the administration proposes an outlay that jobs us. I just ran across one.

It wasn't the cost of the latest tank or submarine. It was the money President

MEANWHILE

Reagan wants to spend on military bands. I was dazed by his budget for military bands, and for the National Endowment for the Arts. If he has his way, military bands would get more than \$154 million in fiscal 1987. The National Endowment would get \$144 million. Maybe the endowment could ask for \$10 million more and use it to subsidize military poetry. What? Fair is fair.

Why more money for military bands than for the arts? Does the president owe the tuba lobby a favor? Will he trumpet unemployment by creating a trumpet industry? "Hail to the Chief" can be played louder. He is planning to have a file-and-drum corps on each floor of the Pentagon.

Maybe it makes some perverse sense. You can't unveil a multibillion-dollar missile without a clamorous music background. Besides, in the age of deterrence, which must be awfully boring to soldiers yearning for a good fight, there's a way to divert the troops. What a better market for military bands!

I've long thought military music is hard by design. Its clamor convinces the troops that the sound of combat is music to their ears — and it convinces the enemy (if the enemy has any talent to stay away at all costs).

Maybe the president has decided to replace "star wars" with military music. It works this way: Instead of all that expensive equipment striding up there to blow down missiles, Mr. Reagan will fire 10,000 jazz boxes into space. They will be filled with compact disks. Triggered simultaneously, they will blast scintillating marches that create an impenetrable wall. If the Russians get tough, we'll show 'em what's what with two minutes of "The 1812 Overture" — at 4 A.M. Moscow time. The Russians won't even be able to complain. Jazz boxes are not covered by SALT-2.

Musicians, who have seen music critics find holes even in Tchaikovsky, doubt the feasibility of a musical defense. But who listens to them?

You know who has hired a Washington lobbyist? Crazy Eddie. His equipment will drive the Kremlin insane.

The writer is a lawyer with the Center for Consumer Rights. He has contributed to this New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

should not forget — or ignore — the horrible tragedy which is reflected in the above-mentioned figures.

ERIK NETTEL
Ambassador of Austria,
Paris.

No Globalist Context

As I see it, the international press has been covering the war in Nicaragua with a globalist context. Most of what we read is not the real substance of what concerns the world in the late 20th century. Items published are fragmented and patchwork affairs, without a global vision to integrate them.

ANDRE BOHATA
Brisbane, Australia.

Statistics in Paraguay

As a foreign resident of Paraguay, I was interested by the opinion column by Domingo Laino entitled "Back Home to Paraguay From Exile" (June 23). For foreigners, too, the employment situation is bad. Official statistics are unreliable, since foreign residents are obliged to produce a "work letter" from

a Paraguayan employer in order to qualify for a residence card.

Getting a native to sign a statement of employment for a foreigner can be difficult for political reasons: you may have to bribe him. If you are a chemist or a geologist, for example, you have to pay a professional tax (*anual*), so I reported "serenos" (night watchmen). The document must then be legalized by an *escritorio publico* (notary), authorized by the Ministry of Labor and finally certified by the Supreme Court. Along the way, you need special paper with the government's seal or coat of arms, or special stamps, or photographs, all of which involves going to yet another building to stand in line again.

In the end, however, the statistics show that even though there is no work, all foreigners are employed.

H.J. NYHOLM,
Seville, Spain.

Early Molotov Cocktails

Your report on Vyacheslav Molotov, "Molotov Resurfaces in Soviet Press After Almost 3 Decades" (July 3), brings to mind the "Molotov cocktail." By one still popular account, the cocktails were mixed by Molotov for the Germans.

In fact, the origin of the term can be found in the Winter War of 1940. Stalin reasoned that inasmuch as everyone else was otherwise occupied, it was an ideal opportunity to make a quick, cheap, unopposed land grab. Russia invaded Finland with the objective of seizing the Karelian Isthmus.

Given the monumental disparity of forces, the issue could never really be in doubt, but the heroic defense of the Finns stopped the Russians for a time and their final "victory" was neither quick nor cheap. The Finns had no anti-tank weapons and so improvised the gasoline and oil bottle bomb with a cotton wick taped to the bottom. Since the Soviet foreign minister, as the principal architect of this aggression, they would hurl their bombs shouting that it was "another cocktail for Molotov," who was thus the target and not the instigator of the first cocktails.

H.J. NYHOLM,
Seville, Spain.

JOHN H. BOWTHWELL,
Bath, England.

Ad Court Rulings Are Binding Under the UN Charter

A report "World Court Condemns Ad Campaign" (June 26) gives a remarkably accurate report of the judgment of the International Court of Justice. But the reader may gather an incorrect impression from the headline that "the court's rulings are not binding" and are unenforceable.

Every judgment of the court is binding upon the parties to the case (Article 59 of the court's statute). There have been no decisions when adopting the Charter of the United Nations (as an international treaty), of which the International Court of Justice is an integral part. The statute of the court thus lays upon the parties to a dispute a legal obligation to abide by the judgment of the court.

It is confirmed by another provision of the United Nations Charter, Article 94, which states:

"Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decisions of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party."

If any party to a case fails to comply with the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

It is evident from this article that to describe the court's judgments as not binding is legally incorrect. It goes without saying that not complying with a judgment of the International Court of Justice entails international legal responsibility for noncompliance.

SANTIAGO TORRES BERNARDEZ,
Registrar,
International Court of Justice,
The Hague.

Hitler's Austrian Victims

Mack Almond of Oxford writes (Letters, July 7) that "the allies took few steps to de-Nazify the country — if with almost 700,000 party members such a policy was feasible."

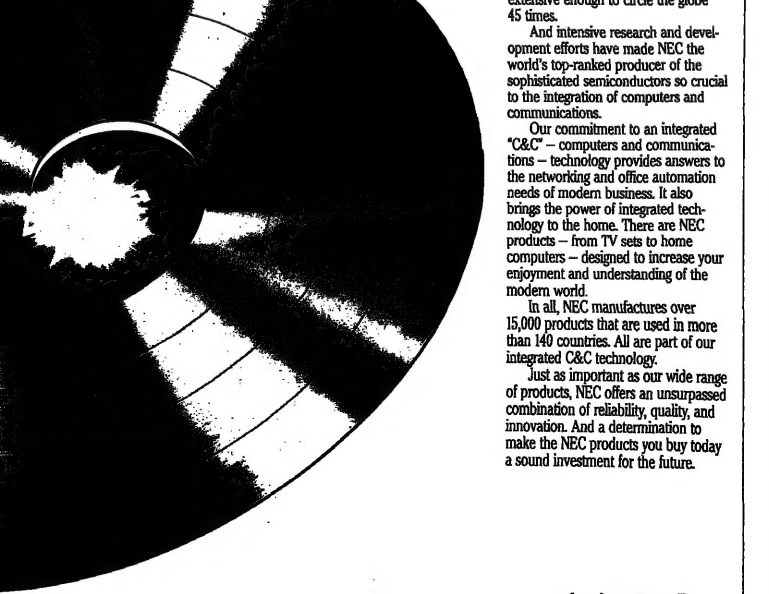
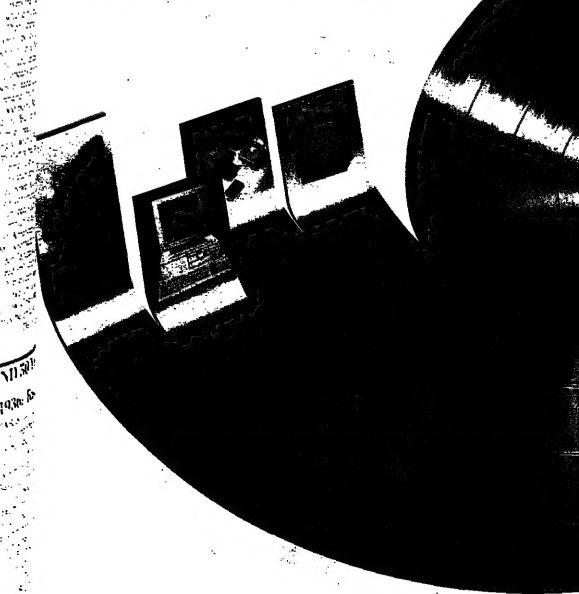
I wish to note the following:

Under a federal law passed in February 1945, Nazi influence was effectively eliminated in Austria. This happened under the supervision of the allied powers. Within one year more than 100,000 former Nazis were removed from public office. Criminal procedures were instituted against 130,000 persons; 23,000 verdicts were pronounced, including 13,000 convictions. There were 43 death sentences, of which 30 were carried out.

Concerning the high number of Nazi Party members in Austria (700,000), says Mr. Almond, it should be observed that during the Nazi period Austria lost 400,000 of its citizens, a number which includes victims of civil terror and war victims. Of course the Austrian Jewish community had to bear the most terrible suffering: 65,000 of its members were killed and around 110,000 were forced into emigration. In addition, 32,600 Austrians perished in prisons or concentration camps because of their political opposition; 2,700 Austrians were executed. Around 17,000 were politically persecuted by the Gestapo and 100,000 of my fellow citizens were imprisoned for political reasons.

In the heat of such a discussion, one

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Shoe Designer David Evins: Comfort First and Last

"Starlight Express" Set For Broadway Version
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Andrew Lloyd Webber's "Starlight Express," which has been playing to capacious audiences in London since March 1984, is scheduled to open Feb. 20 at Broadway's Gershwin Theater.
Trevor Nunn, who directed the original production, will be involved in the Broadway version, as will John Napier, who designed the sets, and Arlene Phillips, the choreographer.

David Evans with Nancy Reagan inaugural shoes in pale ivory satin

MADRONET

HAVILAND
ST LOUIS
ROSENTHAL
DAUM
HIVILAND et C. PARLON
ST MEDARD

Le Paradis
des Arts de la Table.

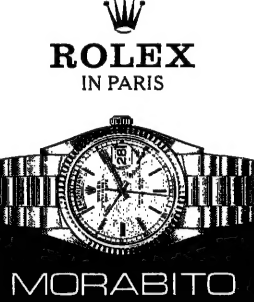
MADRONET
de de Paradis, Paris 10-

Coscochem sells 242 models with a seemingly infinite combination of layouts—two beds, double beds, bunk beds, bathrooms in the back, bathrooms in the middle, kitchens on the left, kitchens on the right.

The company's most popular layout now includes a free-standing bed. Ten years ago, the interior space had a dinette table that could be converted into a bed, but multi-purpose furniture is less popular and most new RVs are built with a separate sleeping space. To make room for a larger bed, something had to shrink: The kitchen and the closets are smaller and the shower is narrower.



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls in U.S. but Gains Against Pound

By Our Staff From Washington
YORK — The dollar fell sharply in U.S. trading Monday as major currencies except the pound.

U.S. units closed in New York at 2.1790 Deutsche marks, 2.1960 DM, at 159.75 yen from 161.45 yen, at 1.4840 francs from 1.4770 francs, and at 1.7730 Swiss francs from 1.7980 francs. The dollar gained against the yen, which closed at \$1.4840, down from \$1.5015 on Friday.

The dollar also fared badly in the U.S. market, ending at 2.2230 DM, down from 2.2370 DM from Friday's 2.2925 DM.

States, Europe and the Far East came under pressure for the dollar.

One London dealer said he had received a couple of very large sell orders from U.S. investment houses.

"They weren't even interested in us quoting a price. They just wanted to get rid of pounds," he said.

In London, the pound ended more than two cents lower against the dollar, at \$1.4810 compared with Friday's close of \$1.5045, and was more than six pence down against the Deutsche mark, ending at 2.3270 DM from Friday's 2.2925 DM.

close on Friday, and to 160.20 yen from 161.28.

Dealers cited a combination of factors for the fall in the pound. They included a fall in Brent crude oil prices to below \$9 a barrel, concern about Britain's deteriorating balance of payments, political worries and the still relatively high British inflation rate in comparison with other major industrialized nations.

These factors have combined to make the pound a good target, particularly at a time when the focus is off the dollar/yen rate.

The stockbrokerage James Capel & Co. said in a report that oil prices below \$10 a barrel would start to raise questions about the fiscal arithmetic and the viability of po-

litically oriented tax cuts in the 1987 British budget. The Treasury's calculations, the report notes, were based on oil being \$15 a barrel.

London traders said a sharp fall in the pound would be of concern to the British authorities because of its inflationary implications. But government officials said the fall Monday was not dramatic, a view shared by dealers.

Dealers did not believe the Bank of England had been active in support of the pound.

"It seems to be a hands-off policy as long as the drop is oil-related," one trader observed.

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Dollar	1.4810
Deutsche mark	2.3270
Japanese yen	160.20
Swiss franc	1.7730
French franc	1.4840

THE EUROMARKETS

Sterling Straights Slump in Active Trading

By Christopher Pizzey

LONDON — The sterling straight sector of the Eurobond market slumped in active trading Monday as the pound plunged on the foreign-exchange markets, dealers said.

Otherwise, the secondary market was little changed in relatively quiet trading, they added.

In the primary market, attention was focused on the launch of a \$500-million straight for Norway. The issue had been expected. It was the first bond the country has issued in the Eurobond market for about seven years.

The five-year bond pays 7 1/2 percent and was priced at 101 1/4. The lead manager, Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, said it yielded about

25 basis points over equivalent U.S. Treasury bonds at the time of the launch.

At the close, Merrill quoted it at a discount of about 1 1/2, more or less on total fees. But dealers said the issue had traded at a discount of 2 1/2 in the gray market.

Dealers' reaction to the issue was mixed. Some said it would not be because of the borrowed rare appearance in the market, but others contended that it was too tightly priced. One trader said, "To me, Norway means oil, and right now oil is bad news."

He was referring to the fact that North Sea oil prices fell further Monday.

It was that oil-price decline that was partly responsible for the fall in sterling-straight prices, dealers said. Longer-dated issues declined

by as much as a couple of points as heavy professional and retail selling took place, even after an initial markdown of around 1/2 point.

The market was also hit by sterling's weakness.

Recently issued sterling bonds fell heavily, with the £100-million bond for the Halifax Building Society quoted at a discount of 4 1/2, far outside the total fees.

There were only two other new issues launched in London. Burlington Industries Inc. issued a \$75-million convertible bond paying an indicated 7 to 7 1/4 percent over 15 years.

Kumagai Gumi Co. issued a \$100-million equity-warrant Eurobond paying an indicated 3 1/2 percent. Longer-dated issues declined

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price
IBM	159.75
Microsoft	148.40
Apple	177.30
Oracle	148.40
Lotus	179.80

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Monday's MEX Closing

In the closing on Wall Street and reflect into futures elsewhere.

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Apple	177.30
Oracle	148.40
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Shanghai Region Plans Interbank Market

Twenty-five banks in the Shanghai region have decided to set up a market for short-term discount of paper and for long-term issue and stocks and shares, the overseas edition of the Daily reported Monday.

The market would be established in the second half of 1986, according to the report. The market would be established in the second half of 1986, according to the report. The market would be established in the second half of 1986, according to the report.

Nakasone Offers to Lend Argentina \$100 Million

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan offered Argentina a \$100-million loan Monday to help ease the South American country's debt burden.

Mr. Nakasone made the proposal during talks with President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, who arrived in Tokyo Sunday for an official visit.

AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low
IBM	159.75	159.75
Microsoft	148.40	148.40
Apple	177.30	177.30
Oracle	148.40	148.40
Lotus	179.80	179.80

